THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864. [No. 95.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

CAPTURE OF BROWNLOW'S RAIDERS AT NEWNAN.

A very handsome affair occurred at Newnan, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, July 31, in which the larger portion of the marauders —Brownlow's command—was captured by the opportune arrival of General Roddy's command at that place. Gen. Roddy's Brigade had arrived at Newnan on the night before, and the train was stopped there during the night in consequence of the fact that the raiders were probably in the vicinity, or had torn up a portion of the track to Atlanta. After daylight Gen. Roddy hearing that the Yankee cavalry were advancing upon the town, deployed his brigade outside of the limits of the town, in the direction that the enemy were supposed to be coming.

After waiting for some hours, Gen. Roddy, believing that it was a false alarm, had the whistle of the locomotive sounded, that being the agreed sivnal, for his troops to assemble at the train.—At that time about fifteen Yankee cavalry came galloping up to him and demanded a surrender. He replied that he had not come there to surrender and called on his escort, who were not far off, to fire into them. The escort rushed to their guns, which were stacked, when the cavalry fired into them, without damage, and immediately galloped off. Gen. Roddy's command came up now, and seeing that the main body of Yankees were advancing from the opposite side of the towo, on which his men had been posted, he went out to engage them.

He here had quite a heavy skirmish with them, held them in check until a body of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, who had been pursuing them, came up in their rear, and having the Yankees surrounded, after an ineffectual effort to move out by the right flank, about six hundred of them were taken prisoners. Among these is Col. Brownlow, who was in command of the party, and who is also reported wounded.

These are the same raiders who were on Friday last engaged in the work of tearing up the railroad between this city and Atlanta, and of plundering the citizens in the vicinity of Lovejoy station. The confidence we have expressed that the raiders in Georgia would be chastised by our cavalry has not been misplaced. In a day or two more we expect to chronicle a similar fate having befallen the bold robbers who have been playing their pranks about Macon.

All of the enemy's artillery (six pieces) was captured, and it is believed that many more prisoners will be secured.

The original force of the raiders is not estimated at Headquarters at more than twelve hundred men. It will be seen, therefore, that more than half of them are already prisoners, several having been taken at Lovejoy's.—*Griffin Rebel.*

AMAZONS IN BATTLE—A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA—DEFEAT OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S TROOPS BY THE EGBAS.

The English papers received by the Asia contain accounts of a sanguinary battle in Africa between the troops of the King of Dahomey and the tribe of the Egbas. The Dahomian Amazons fought bravely, but the Egbas won the victory. It is related in the description of the fight that the King of Dahomy marched in person, on the 15th of March, at the head of ten thousand troops (male and female) and on the 16th attacked the Egbas in their fortified town of Abbeokata—a place of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The King had three brass field six-pounder pieces, bearing the inscription upon the breach of "Mexico, 1815." He advanced till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly displayed his flags, extended his lines and marched rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the lines, and arrested them at once. In the advancing columns were Amazons who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these fairies climed the wall, which is more than fifteen feet high; but, so soon as they reached the top, the Egbas drew them over and slew them. One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamer over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and shot an Egbas.—She received a severe blow from a sabre and fell backwards into the trenches. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. They lost upwards of one thousand in killed, and the number of prisoners is said to exceed two thousond. The Dehomians fled in two divisions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty king himself.—The Egbas pursued both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without a pause.—Seeing the discomfiture of the King, the inhabitants of the neighboring crooms turned out and joined heartily in the general massacre. Of his three field pieces, the king had the misfortune to leave two in the keeping of the Egbas.

Another account says of the fighting of the Amazons:

Some of the desperate Amazons rushed to the wall (on the part defended by the Christian converts and the people of Ijaun) with ferocious resolution, plunging into the trench and endeavoring to scale the wall, others attempting to enter the town by the excavations under the wall; they were shot in the trench or cut down in their mad attempt to scale the wall. Some Amazons gave the defenders a little annoyance, for when in the trench they threw large stones over the wall on the Egbas, and snatched away about six muskets from the hands of the Egbas in the act of firing; by an equal determination on the part of the Egbas they were killed. No fewer than seventy-two dead Dahomians were counted afterwards from the trench at this point. On the Owu side of the walls three ferocious Amazons actually planted their banners along the wall, but were instantly cut down, their heads and hands stuck on poles and exhibited over the wall with a general shout of victory from the Egbas."

PROMOTION OF MAHONE.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in speaking of the promotion of Gen. Mahone, says, no recent event in military circles has given more thorough satifaction than the promotion of Brig. Gen. Mahone to the rank of a Division Commander, a position which he held temporarily since the early part of this present campaign, and in which he has won well merited distinction. Gen. Mahone is a graduate of West Point, though for some years previous to the war he devoted his talents to civil life, the call of his country did not find him unprepared to enter the field a thorough soldier. He rapidly gained the affections of his men and the confidence of his superiors, because distinguished for his skill and personal daring, and the admirable discipline of his command. He has held the rank of Brigadier almost during the war, and his promotion may therefore be considered rather slow, a circumstance, however, for which he is not responsible.

THE BUNGLING OF MR. LINCOLN.

The New York *Herald* pitches into Mr. Lincoln pretty roundly. In charging innumerable disasters to the bungling policy of the administration, it says:

Does Mr. Lincoln imagine that the people will overlook all these evil deeds which have been committed by men of his own selection and re-elect him President? Can it be possible that he does not realize that all those misdeeds and rascalities of his Cabinet will come home upon him with double force? He appointed them, and can remove them at any moment, and is, therefore, responsible for their acts, and such will be the verdict of the people next November, unless he recognizes the fact and turns out all these Marplots. The mismanagement of the Navy Department under Father Welles has been a burning disgrace to the country, and resulted in almost ruining our commerce. The evil genius of Secretary Stanton in the War Office, with his bungling, bullying and meddling, has destroyed the well arranged plans of every commander of the Potomac, and rendered fruitless an immense sacrifice of life and shedding of blood. To carry out his spite against General McClellan he broke up his carefully prepared plans for the capture of Richmond.

His interference with the campaign of that able general not only prevented the Peninsula campaign from ending with a glorious victory, but extended the war to an indefinite period. He forced upon General Pope his own mode of warfare, and that campaign was a failure. He failed to render General Burnside timely support, and a great disaster was the result. His incompetency prevented the success of General Hooker at Chancellorsville, and a retreat followed. And now interferance with the plans of General Grant has made his campaign a failure. Yet, with all these chapters of blunders, treachery and mismanagement, Mr. Lincoln still retains both Welles and Stanton in office, where they can prevent the sacrifices of our people to crush out the rebellion from meeting with success. While the plottings of Mr. Chase in the Treasury Department carried demoralization everywhere, the administration of the War and Navy offices brought disaster. If President Lincoln imagines that a new man at the head of the Treasury will satisfy the people and secure their endorsement at the polls, he will, we imagine, meet with a bitter disappeintment. The sooner he recognises that fact and acts npon it the better it will be for his own reputation and the country.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets.—We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

August 10th, 1864. 94—tf.

☞ Confederate copy 10 times and send bill to this office.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northum,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&wlm.

Headquarters N. C. Reserve.,
RALEIGH, Aug., 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 5.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO THE LIEUTENANT GENeral Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Rerserves to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

August 9, 1864. 93—7t.

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, WE WILL SELL 205 Bales of Iron Wire, Nos. running from 5 to 18. This will afford Telegraph Companies, Tinners, and others in need, a rare opportunity to supply themselves. This wire is new and recently imported.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

August 8th, 1864. 92—tf.

Everybody Look this Way.

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, MELONS, &c., &c., For sale at

W. W. WOODELL'S,
2 doors west of the Presbyterian Church.

August 9, 1864. 93—tf.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds.
Wheat,	60
Shelled Corn,	56
Corn in the ear,	70
Peas,	60
Rye,	56
Oats,	32
Barley,	47
Irish Potatoes,	60
Sweet Potatoes,	55
White Beans,	60
Castor Beans,	46
Clover Seed,	60
Timothy Seed,	45
Flax Seed,	56
Hemp Seed,	44
Blue Grass Seed,	44
Buckwheat,	52
Dried Peaches,	38
Dried Apples,	24
Onions,	57
Salt,	50
Stone Coal,	80
Malt,	38
Bran,	20
Turnips,	55
Plastering Hair,	8
Unslacked Lime,	80
Corn Meal,	48
Fine Salt,	55
Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches. 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late repository, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 5.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his enterest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
88—td. Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, COMmanding Brigade of Cavalry Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accontrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except where under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one exceept commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of

General R. E. LEE.
[Signed.] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up Moddelian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Nany of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by those saddles being withheld faom it, often abctracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are requeired to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
89—2w. Brigadier General.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrisontal and vertical, and syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 77—1mpd.

THE

Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

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THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
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BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
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POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willis J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	33 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day and the fifteenth day of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gulon,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H K Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alsten,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm Mackae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Chas J Profflitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred M Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph E Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 51st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Echols' Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 6th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General. Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Audit

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 11, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Col. J. P. H. Russ.

We proceed to make good our promise of yesterday, by *proving* that Col. Russ made use of certain language we ascribed to him in our issue of last Saturday. We do so by publishing the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, certify that we were present and heard the speech of Col. J. P. H. Russ before the Court House in this city on Friday last, and that in the course of his speech he used the following language, or that which was equivalent in substance and meaning: "I had to run against the combined power of the two governments—the most corrupt on the face of God Almighty's Earth." We understood him as charging the Confederate and State *Governments* with corruption, as well as government officials.

H. T. SCHENCK,
J. Y. CHRISTMAS,
W. H. HIGH,
JAS. A. MOORE,
S. B. WATERS,
A. M. McKIMMON,
L. D. STEPHENSON,
T. R. BRIDGERS.

These are all gentlemen of standing and respectability, and all of them of considerable intelligence, and who would not be likely to misapprehend the use or the meaning of language so fresh on their minds. Many other names could be procured, if necessary; but as the most of those present were from the country, we have not been able as yet to get their names. But the above will suffice. We were present ourself and paid particular attention to the harangue, and we cannot be mistaken. It is true Col. Russ brought in the "officials," after using the language about the governments, but we regarded this more of an enlargement than a modification of his tirade against the Governments.

The *Standard* says Col. Russ "regards the framework of the two governments as excellent," and that he only "complained, as he had a right to do, of the corrupt *administration* of the governments."—But Col. Russ admits having said he had to run against "*the combined power of the two governments, whose officials were the most corrupt of those of any governments on earth.*" Col. Russ will not deny having said this, for he authorized the editor of the *Standard* to so represent him. Really we do not think this mends the matter much. In very strictness it would seem like nonsense to charge the "*frame work*" of a government—a mere thing—with being *corrupt*. The frame-work of the two governments was the results of the labors of our revolutionary ancestors, and that of the Confederate is essentially the same as that of the United States government. And Col. Russ did not say one word about the corruption of the United States *government*, or the "officials" of that government.

Granting, then, that Col. Russ' version of what he said is correct, what does it mean? Recollect that he makes no reservations or exceptions. We can draw no other inference than that he intended, in his sweeping charge of corruption, to include *all* the 'officials" of *both* governments, or he certainly would have specified the "officials" as individuals, or as classes, who are "*the most corrupt of those of any governments on earth.*" He, therefore, meant to include President Davis, his Cabinet, and all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, in the civil administration of the Confederate government. He meant to include Gen. Robert E. Lee, and all the officers in the army, from the highest to the lowest—even down to fourth corporal of a company. He meant to include Gov. Vance and all the officers in the civil administration of the State government, from the highest to the lowest. And he meant to include Gen. Gatlin, and all the officials, from the highest to the lowest, in the military department of the State. We will not speak of Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Coroners, Overseers of Roads, &c., &c., who are all included in Col. Russ' sweeping charge of corruption.

And the *Standard* says we ought to beg Col. Russ' pardon! Beg his pardon, indeed. We do no man intentional injustice. If we innocently and unintentionally do wrong or injustice to a fellow mortal, it is always a source of great pleasure to us to make the *amends honorable*. But in the present instance, we reiterate and reaffirm all we said before. We not only hold that the language he *used* was seditious, but we insist that the language he *confesses* having used is equally so. And why? Because it is calculated, if not intended, to excite discontent against both governments. Col. Russ is a man of acknowledged intelligence, he is gifted with plausible speech, and he is a man of considerable popularity in the county of Wake, as is shown by the result of the contest for sheriff. He tells the people that the officers of the Confederate and State Governments are "the most corrupt of those of any governments on earth." Is not this calculated to disturb the public tranquility and to excite discontent against the governments? If it is not, what language *is* calculated to produce such a result? If such language is not seditious, then we confess we do not know what sedition is. The people who heard Col. Russ' speech, if they had confidence in what he said, and no doubt there were those who had implicit confidence in all he uttered, concluded that the Lincoln government was a paradise compared to our own, and that the officials thereof were very saints compared to the sinners who wield the destinies of our own government—not only so, but that the despotic governments of Europe and elsewhere, were administered with much less corruption than are the Confederate and North Carolina Governments.

And Mr. Holden endorses what Col. Russ confesses having said. The *Standard* champions the Secretary of State. Let the people remember this.

In conclusion, we have to say that if what Col. Russ says about the two governments is true, our independence is not worth struggling for—this idea was certainly inculcated by his speech (and we understand that Friday was not the first time he gave utterance to such language)—but if it is false, as we know it to be, we think it is time for the Governments to inquire whether they have the legal power to protect themselves against the recurrence of such abuses.

Election Returns.

We give such returns as we have received from a number of counties:

ANSON—Senate, Smith 554, Walkup 150. Commons, Dargan 413, Liles 281, Caraway 188, Polk 230, Harlee 66, Barnes 150. Sheriff, Threadgeil 698.

ONSLOW—Senate, Sanders 260, J F Murrill 151, Foy 125. Commons, A J Murrill 352, Porter 207, Huggins 7. Sheriff, E Murrill, Jr. 440.

CRAVEN—Senate, Whitford 264, Fereby 139, Commons, Gaskins 507, Lane 374, Fife 12, Loftin 4, White 178. Sheriff, Latham 325, Street 147, Fowler 107.

GREENE AND LENOIR—Senate, Speight 630, Patrick 564.

LENOIR—Senate, Speight 615, Patrick 75. Commons Wooten 401, Dunn 202, Holland 46. Sheriff, Fields 434, Pope 159.

NASH—Senate, Taylor 412, Jenkins 321. Commons, Lewis 357, Avent 318, Mathews 46, Vester 43. Sheriff, Cooper 276, Morgan 225, Barnes 128.

DAVIDSON—Senate, Adams 672, Walser 612.—Commons, Lowe 811, Hanes 635, Tomlinson 532, Bradshaw 465. Sheriff, Loftin 979, Beckerdite 326, Towns 58.

BURKE—Senate, Poe 365, Patterson 213. Commons, Erwin 524, Johnson 128, Taylor 70. Sheriff, Berry 344, Patterson 140, McNeeley 132, Puett 121.

WILKES—Senate, Bogle 338, Martin 305, Nicholson 129, Rheine 127. Commons, Horton 670, Calloway 390, Hampton 225, Welborne 390, Stout 122.

The army vote added to the citizen vote in Wilkes will give Gov. Vance a handsome majority in that county.

It is reported that the deserters got possession of the polls at one of the precincts in Wilkes, and gave Holden about 100 votes. If this be true, *quere?* Should the votes be counted?

GATES—Capt Richard Bond elected to the Commons over Manning, by from 125 to 150 majority. Mills L. Eure is elected to the Senate from Chowan and Gates, without opposition.

For the Conservative.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Mr. Editor: I have no doubt that long before this you have heard the particulars in regard to the election in this county, and as no one acquainted with the facts seems at all surprised at the result, it is entirely unnecessary for me to go into a detailed account of how the election went, &c. But as this is the only county, so far as I have heard, which seems to have gone for Mr. Holden for Governor, it may not be out of place to state what, in my opinion, are the plain great reasons for it, lest some one at a distance, and unacquainted with the facts in the case, may attribute the result to a want of patriotism in the citizens of the county, which, in my opinion, would be a gross slander upon the county, and be doing great injustice to the citizens. I have been among the voters of this county at several of the gatherings, and I have seen no man, in fact, I know no man in the county, against whom I would be willing to pass the harsh judgment of being untrue to his country.

But, as I have already stated, no one here is surprised at the result; because, in the first place, there has been no unanimity of feelings, or concert of action among the Vance men of this county from the first, owing to the great difficulty of getting candidates for the Commons that would give general satisfaction. In consequence of which, there were several Vance candidates in the field, all working for themselves, and scarcely any one working for them. And my impression now is, that if Messrs. Avera and Woodall had remained in the field, the county would have gone for Vance at least, if not for the whole ticket. But when they saw a disposition to get out other candidates, for the sake of harmony among the voters, they magnanimously withdrew from the campaign, and consequently the full weight of their large influence was not given for Vance.—Johnston county has not two more useful citizens than W. H. Aura and S. Woodall, and have never sent more faithful commoners to the Legislature.—They were always at their places and watchful of the honor of the State and the best interest of their constituents.

No two men have done more for the soldiers and soldier's families than Messrs. Avera and Woodall, and I do not believe I would be saying too much, to say that Mr. Avera has contributed more (in proportion to his means) for the relief of the soldiers' families than any man in the State. And I know that Mr. Woodall has done much more for the sick and wounded soldier while passing through Smithfield, than any two men in the county. The soldiers and the people knew this, and when they declined to be candidates, it was impossible to rally the men in some portions of the county to the support of any one else.

Messrs. Avera and Woodall may have acted hastily and unwisely in some particulars, but I am thoroughly convinced, that they acted in good faith, from the purest motives of true patriotism. The people will all find this out, and when they offer again, will rally to their support and elect them by overwhelming majorities.

While this was the case, and while doubting, wavering, pulling, backing, and kicking up was going on among the Vance men, no one knew it better than the Holden men, and it served only to unite them perfectly in a solid unbroken phalanx, shouting peace and rushing on with accelerating velocity to certain victory. Besides, this is one of the counties over which Mr. Holden always has exercised the greatest influence. These are the reasons why the county has gone for Mr. Holden, and not, sir, because her citizens are disloyal or untrue.

TRUTH.

August 10th, 1864.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of Monday afternoon, says: We have cheering news from Atlanta. A letter received in Oxford by private courier, states that Gen. Hood has achieved another victory over Sherman—completely cutting up his left and driving him from his entrenchments.

Gen. S. D. Lee had arrived from Mississippi, with a large number of reinforcements, and took part in the battle—acquitting himself gallantly.

Lincoln wants the "right man" to take Stanton's place. Will he find him? A Washington letter says:

"The Cabinet embroglia still continues. While a change in the War Department is decided upon, Mr. Lincoln is perplexed as to the proper individual to succeed Mr. Stanton, and the delay in a change has been caused by the difficulty he has experienced in finding the right man. Some curious developments in regard to this matter will soon be furnished to the public."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The election that has just occurred in this State is in all its aspects the most remarkable political incident of the age. Mr. Holden, who had undoubtedly exercised great influence in the State, and who profanely claimed to have the power "to kill and make alive,"—a sort of North Carolina Warwick, the "setter up and puller down of kings,"—having traded for two years on Gov. Vance's political capital, concluded that he was strong enough to kill Vance and make alive Holden. At a period of deep depression in our national condition, when reverse after reverse had shaken the faith and made cowards of many and traitors of some, Holden availed himself of the universal desire for peace to make the attempt at self-elevation on which his heart had long been set. Vance standing firm as a rock, Holden virtually abandoned the cause of his country, and openly arrayed himself against its National and State Administrations. But he miscalculated his own influence, and utterly misunderstood the feeling of North Carolina. *Their* desire for peace was unmingled with any the slightest thought of "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was." *Their* determination was and is to have independence and an eternal separation from the yankees. *They* had no idea of encouraging the enemy to invade the interior of the State in search of a Union sentiment, and utterly condemned the publication in the *Standard* of the various editorial and other articles which denounced our own authorities rather than those of the yankees, and the withholding of the accounts of our triumphs. Behold the result! The imaginary Samson who laid his head in the lap of the Delilah, Ambition, finds himself shorn of all his strength, abandoned by even his friends, and so prostrated that he can never hope to attain that "*Position*" which has been the cherished aim of his later years. The moral should be laid to heart by ambitious men. To a calm observer, it would seem that Mr. Holden had enough to satisfy any reasonable man's desires. A few years ago he had become unquestionably the most influential man in the State. His central position, and the skill with which he managed his Press, combined with an unwearied assiduity in intrigue, enabled him to mould public opinion so far as to reduce the old Whig party to a minority and to elevate the Democratic to a majority. Then stepped forward *self*, determined to clutch the highest honors in the gift of the party he had built up, and then crossed his path the many others whose eyes coveted the same prizes, or whom he had offended. They defeated him. He turned upon his party and pursued its leaders with a venom even surpassing that which he had so long exhibited against the Whigs. The latter were of course delighted—they encouraged the mutual assaults of their old opponents, taking the side, naturally enough, of the renegade. This led to so much of association and assimilation, that Mr. Holden appears to have fancied that the old Whigs whom he had so deeply injured and so bitterly abused would do more to feed his ambition than his late party—It was an unreasonable miscalculation, not justified by the lights of either sacred or profane history, or a proper understanding of human nature.

The results of all these blunders and the rewards of all this insatiable ambition, may be seen in the votes of the Army and the people. Nothing like it was ever known. The public have for months been plied with bold assurances that everybody was going for Holden, and he would certainly be elected. Individuals were mentioned by name as his supporters, but they almost invariably repelled the imputation. Counties were then claimed by the score, and these have all spoken their emphatic contradiction, not excepting Wake. Even down to the morning of the election, Holden assured his readers that if the people would but vote they would reverse the army majority for Vance and elect him (Holden.) Did he really believe this? If so, let him no longer boast of his facilities for ascertaining public sentiment. If he did not believe it—we need say no more. We need only point to the results.

What will be Mr. Holden's next position? Time will tell. We incline to the opinion that he will deny that he was a candidate at all; and shouldn't wonder if some of his friends contend that there is no such person as Holden. The Yankees are the people disappointed and mortified at the result.—They have flattered themselves that there was a Union party at the South, have considered Mr. Holden as its leader, and looked to this election for fully establishing its predominance in North Carolina, to be followed by other similar exhibitions in other States. They will now see that, according to Lincoln's own admission, "the war is not only an error but a crime." Such a victory over Holden is worth several victories in the field. To the character of North Carolina it is of inestimable value. Let us all thank Providence and take new heart for the glorious work before us.

IMPORTANT DECISION—DETAILED MEN NOT LIABLE TO DUTY IN THE MILITIA.

Judge Lyons has delivered an opinion says the Richmond *Enquirer*, in the case of N. Tinsley Pate, who came before him under writ of *habeas corpus* claiming exemption from militia duty because of being a detailed conscript. It appears that when first called upon by the militia authorities, he willingly agreed to do duty, but finding that it interfered with him in the transaction of his legitimate business, he refused longer to serve as a militiaman. The military guard then called at his office and *vi et armis* arrested and paroled him until twelve o'clock the following day, when the case came before Judge Lyons.

The petitioner was ably represented by P. H. Aylett and H. Y. Cannon, Esqrs., Mr. Tucker appearing for the militia authorities. The Judge, after taking ample time to examine all the authorities on the subject, decided to discharge the petitioner on the ground that he was a detailed conscript in the Confederate army, between the ages of 18 and 45—that he was a regularly enrolled conscript under the act of Congress, and had been detailed from the army in the field until the 1st of November next, as lessee and owner of the cement works in Rockbridge county—that as such, being liable to duty in the Confederate army, the Secretary of War having the power to revoke his detail at any moment, he could not be liable to duty as a militiaman. The Judge therefore decided that the said N. Tansley Pate was illegally held as a member of Capt. Wm. A. Jenkins' company, 19th regiment Virginia Militia. The Judge also decided that the said Pate was not liable to duty in the Reserve Forces, under command of Gen. Kemper, as the law organizing the reserves provides that it shall be composed of persons between the ages of 16 to 18 and 45 to 50, and that the aforesaid Pate being between neither of the above mentioned ages, could not, therefore, be properly held to duty as a reserve.

The petitioner was also charged with resisting the guard sent to arrest him. In alluding to this, the Judge decided that the court martial, composed of the officers of the 19th Va. regiment of militia, had no jurisdiction over the petitioner, and could not, therefore, try him for said offense. Mr. Pate was therefore discharged from custody.

The decision, though lengthy, was characterized for its strength and judicity of expression, and the ability and force of its deductions. If passed in review, all the acts of Congress in relation to conscription, together with the several orders of the Governor and the Secretary of War, in connection with the militia, giving each an appropriate position in its line of argument, and summed up with conclusions which will doubtless permanently set at rest the question involved for the future.

Talloni, the once celebrated danseus, now a faded old woman, is trying in a French Court to prevent one of her relatives from robbing her of the little property remaining to her from her former affluence.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	220
Alexander,	749	115	311	183
Anson,	826	108	767	25
Alleghany,	227	12	00	00
Ashe,	648	15	00	00
Beaufort,	534	102	00	00
Bertie,	525	105	00	00
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	304	460	19
Burke,	886	239	665	156
Buncombe,	1,323	274	827	223
Cabarrus,	537	504	703	58
Caldwell,	838	40	541	84
Camden,	127	13	00	00
Carteret,			00	00
Caswell,	540	270	885	31
Catawba,	605	555	876	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	1202	640
Cumberland,	1015	364	1454	209
Cherokee,			00	00
Chowan,			250	3
Clay,	279	38	00	00
Cleaveland,	528	575	600maj	
Columbus,	297	496	00	00
Craven,	117	113	569	1
Currituck,	31	14	00	00
Davie,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	608	962	8
Franklin,	525	378	00	00
Forsythe,	1,871	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates,			275	00
Guilford,	1,977	74	1114	545
Granville,	942	445	1189	185
Greene,	280	134	244	204
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Haywood,			00	00
Harnett,	414	209	335	172
Henderson,	1,208	82	00	00
Hertford,	190	51	496	3
Hyde,	287	15	00	00
Iredell,	1,544	161	1065	92
Jackson,	604	117	00	00
Johnston,	1,000	194	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	615	75
Lincoln,	605	367	557	104
Macon,			00	00
Madison,	619	165	00	00
Martin,	282	230	525	35
McDowell,	728	104	00	00
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1690	112
Mitchell,			00	00
Montgomery,	227	18	553	242
Moore,	1,060	120	654	450
Nash,	317	282	568	105
New Hanover,	287	1,237	1,037	22
Northampton,	385	299	734	3
Orange,	1,451	362	1252	174
Onslow,	342	293	520	108
Pasquotank,	163	20	00	00
Perquimans,	85	13	00	00
Person,	559	191	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			146	91
Randolph,	1,357	55	620	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1311	63
Richmond,	634	97	511	196
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	569	273	946	149
Rutherford,	1,147	257	778	378
Sampson,	463	704	869	171
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	331
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,269	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	850	134
Warren,	174	464	765	15
Washington,			338	00
Watauga,	428	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	432	436
Wilson,	188	466	895	94
Yadkin,	1,172	58	58	9
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			
Vance's maj.,	32,659			

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from the Agent of the Press Association the following brief summary of news, from the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 6th, all that he had an opportunity to copy:

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.

A dispatch has been received here, stating that an engagement was fought yesterday, at 4 p. m., with the raiders, at New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twelve miles east of Piedmont, towards Cumberland. The fight was desperate.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.

Gen. Kelley telegraphs officially to this city: 'My forces repulsed the enemy yesterday at New Creek, under McCausland and Bradley Johnson. The enemy attacked our out post to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. The fight continued until late in the evening. The enemy then retreated leaving their killed and wounded.

"Their loss was severe. Ours slight—not exceeding 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison made a gallant resistance."

Gov. Curtin has called for thirty thousand mititia. In his proclamation he says:

"I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of this State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force."

Gen. Couch has issued an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania. He urges them to prepare themselves for defence, to put their guns in order, get in the cover of their cornfields, forests, buildings, etc., as a rebel raid is not impossible at any time during the summer.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.

Five messengers from Gen. Averill have reached McConnellsville, and report that the rebels, three thousand strong, were crossing the Potomac at Hancock. They further state, that our pickets were being driven in towards Cumberland.

LATER.

Intelligence, just received, confirms the fact that the rebels occupied Hagerstown in force at nine o'clock this morning.

The greatest consternation once more prevails along the Southern portion of the Cumberland Valley. The farmers are hurrying from their homes with their stock, and the population in general is panic stricken by this sudden, and to them unexpected, occupation by the rebels.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Saxonia with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. Cotton was unchanged. Breadstuffs declining.

Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, in response to an enquiry whether England intended acting in concert with other European powers, in endeavoring to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, stated that he thought no advantage was to be gained by meddling.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

It is reported that Mr. Slidell is on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

A train of cars, containing 850 Confederate prisoners, bound to Elmira from City Point, (Point Lookout?) collided with another train near Lackawaxen, Pa., over 100 reported killed and wounded.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.

The explosion of yesterday still unexplained.

The enemy are contracting their lines on our right—their left—and receding from the direction of the Weldon railroad. Everything indicates the enemy throwing themselves in diminished force on the defensive. Little or no sharpshooting, and scarcely any mortar or artillery firing to-day.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 9.

Last night and this morning passed without any demonstration on the part of the enemy. Some few shells were thrown into the city without doing any damage. The enemy evince a disposition to extend their right further, which rests near the Campbellton road. A Captain and Lieutenant from McCook's raiders, who deserted from our army last winter, were captured yesterday.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.

Last night a soldier train ran into a land slide between Pollard and Montgomery, killing 12 and wounding 57 of the 1st Mississippi Battalion of Artillery.

Last night two white men and one negro were arrested for cutting telegraph wires.

Some federal vessels are cruising in the bay.

The garrison in Fort Morgan are in fine spirits.—All quiet below.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, August 10.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina last night bringing thirty Surgeons and two Chaplains.

The Baltimore *American* of the 9th says, advices from the Upper Potomac state that the rebels have again left Maryland in full retreat. It is said that great haste was made in the movement as the federal forces on the South side of the Potomac were threatening their rear.

The main rebel force under Early is reported retreating on Winchester.

Sheridan has been temporarily placed in command of the department of the Shenandoah.

Kelly reports that Averill overtook the rebels under McCausland at Moorefield, on Sunday and attacked them, capturing all their artillery and five hundred prisoners.

The *American* is much elated by the news and the reports from Mobile.

Nothing important from Grant. Both armies are engaged in strengthening defensive works. A telegram from Fort Smith claims a victory over the Confederates under Cooper and Stand Watie, on the 31st ultimo.

European advices of the 29th unimportant. Confederate loan active, at improving rates.

Latest gold quotation in New York 257.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 9 o'clock, p. m., MARTHA L. ADAMS, infant daughter of LYNN ADAMS, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at his residence, this evening, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 10TH INSTANT, WE will sell 1,000 lbs. prime Joles and a good many other articles, sale commencing at 12 o'clock, A. M.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

August 11th, 1864. 95—2t.

AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY NEXT, WE WILL SELL, 4 BBLS. Refined Sugar; one bag Coffee; a lot of 4 4 Shirtings; a case Claret Wine, No. 1; a lot Ready Made Clothing; a Rockaway in good order; one fine Horse 7 years old, well broke to Harness and rides well, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

August 11th, 1864. 95—3tpd.

SEGARS.

A FEW THOUSAND SEGARS, MADE OF FLORIDA Tobacco, for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, August 11th, 1864. 95—3t.

SHOE MANUFACTORY!

I AM CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING AT Thomasville, North Carolina.

LADIES' LACE BOOTS,
Made of the finest French Calf Skin, with Morocco tips and eyelets—
LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS,
GENTLEMENS' do do do
Do do do Boots,
Do Kip Brogan Shoes,
Heavy Negro Brogans.

☞ Address me at Greensboro', N. C.

A. A. WILLIARD.

August 11th, 1864. 95—6tpd

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 294 Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf

NEW BOOKS!

MISTRESS AND MAID;

A HOUSEHOLD STORY—By Miss Mulloch Author of John Halifax, Gentlemen, &c.

EAST LYNNE;

OR,

The Earl's Daughter.

Author, The Earl's Secret, &c. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1864. 94—2t

Headquarter's Reserve, N. C.

[Extract.] RALEIGH, August 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. CAPTAINS OF SENIOR RESERVE, IN THE SEVERAL counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

By Command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. G.

August 4th, 1864. 88—7t.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 16th, 1864. 78—tf

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

66—tf.